

## POLICEMEN SHOT DOWN BY NEGRO HIGHWAYMAN

In Pursuit of Treasury  
Cafe Robber.

TOOK MONEY FROM CASHIER

Crowd Pursues Charles Smith, Who Is  
Captured by C. M. Edwards After  
Hard Fight.

Philip B. Stuart, cashier of the Treasury Cafe, at 1203 G Street northwest, was closing the cafe about 8:20 o'clock last night, when he was held up at the point of a gun and forced to deliver the late receipts, amounting to \$28. The highwayman fled, and was pursued by several policemen, two of whom he shot as he ran. He was finally captured, and now two charges of assault with intent to kill and one of robbery are lodged against him. He proved to be Charles Smith, an eighteen-year-old negro, who was discharged from the penitentiary last.

Smith had been employed as a dishwasher in the cafe, which is owned by J. W. Bowling, for about three months, and was familiar with the habits of those employed there. He, therefore, knew that, at about this hour, Stuart would be alone, and would take the cash from the register just before locking up. Another customer, waiting at the bar, took a look through the kitchen to see that all was right before leaving.

Closing the Cafe.  
Everything came off according to program last night, and Smith was watching the progress of events from outside. Stuart took out the cash and placed it in a little chamber bag, and then went to the kitchen for his final inspection. Just then he heard some one come in from the front door. He returned to the front room to see who was entering after the lights had been turned down, and came face to face with a masked negro, who leveled a .33 caliber pistol at him and said: "I want that money."  
With more than usual nerve Stuart pushed the gun aside, thinking that the man would weaken. Instead he again demanded the money, and Stuart was forced to give it up. Here the man turned and fled to the street, but Stuart followed him closely and blew his police whistle. The negro ran west on G Street, and by the time he reached the corner of Fifteenth Street, Crossing Policeman G. V. Osburn, stationed at Fifteenth Street and New York Avenue, hearing the whistle, had also reached that corner. He tried to intercept the fleeing negro, and came near doing so, when Smith drew a revolver and fired at Osburn, who fell instantly, and so fast was he running that he rolled over after striking the pavement. It was afterward found that the ball had fractured the bone of the leg just above the knee, and the fall had made the fracture a compound one.

Crowd Follows Him.  
By the time Smith turned into New York Avenue hundreds of pedestrians, who had witnessed the shooting of the policeman, and supposed him dead, had joined in the chase. Police Officer, of 331 F Street northwest, was the closest to him, when Smith again whirled and fired point blank at Parker, but this bullet went wild. By this time Crossing Policeman C. M. Edwards, who is stationed at Fourteenth Street and New York Avenue, saw the runner and pursuers approaching and ran to meet them. He came up with Smith at the opening of the blind alley on the north side of New York Avenue half way between Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets, in the rear of the Oxford Hotel.  
When Edwards was ten feet away, Smith fired his third and last shot, which struck Edwards just over the heart. That this shot was not instantly fatal is due only to the fact that Edwards had in his pocket a folded newspaper and two memorandum books, which broke the force of the bullet so that it only grazed the skin. Edwards was staggered, but did not abandon the pursuit for a moment, and a few feet within the alley came up with Smith. There was a fierce struggle, in which Smith was disarmed, and overpowered. When the pistol was recovered it was found that it contained no more charges.

By this time, Policemen Bursley, and Crossing Policemen J. C. McCravy, from Fourteenth and G Streets, and P. Barrett, from Fourteenth and F Streets, had reached the scene, and it was well they did so, for the infuriated crowd was but a few feet behind them, and cries of "lynch him" and the like were freely heard, and it was only by a stiff fight that the negro was protected until the arrival of the patrol wagon. All the officers agree that, had the wagon been a moment later, it might have been impossible to protect him.

Smith's Rambling Tale.  
At the stationhouse it was found that Smith still had the money on him, and that the mask he used was one of the napkins which he had taken from the restaurant while working there. He told a long and rambling story at headquarters this morning of a white man named Tommy Brown, a habitue of the Union Mission, who had met him at the corner of Fourteenth and G Streets, had shown him the pistol, and proposed that he rob Stuart, for which was to get \$10. When Smith hesitated, Brown had threatened to make him "eat the gun" if he did not comply. Smith lives at 1109 New Jersey Avenue southeast, with his father, who is a hog-carrier. His mother is dead.  
Smith was photographed for the

rogue's gallery, after which he was taken to Police Court and committed to jail, pending the result of Osburn's injuries.

Osburn, the injured policeman, lives at 610 Flint Street northwest. He was conveyed to the Emergency Hospital in its ambulance, where his fracture was reduced. Being of a compound nature, his condition is regarded as serious.

It was later learned that Smith is the negro who recently broke a plate glass window of The Hub, at Fourteenth and Pennsylvania Avenue, securing a hat and raincoat, which have been recovered.

When arraigned in the Police Court this morning on a charge of robbery, housebreaking and two charges of assault with intent to kill, made upon Edwards and Osburn, Smith pleaded guilty and Judge Scott, at the instance of Prosecuting Attorney Ralph Givens, held him under \$5,000 bond for the action of the grand jury.

## GRAY'S NOVEL SCHEME OF MAKING MONEY

Potomac Power Company the Victim of  
His Operations.

The location in New York, by Detective Peck and Pratt, of John Gray, alias J. L. Gaithers, and his subsequent arrest, brings out the full details of a novel mode of swindling in which the Potomac Electric Light and Power Company was victimized to the extent of hundreds of dollars.

This company has a system of issuing exchange cards to its patrons, so that, by presenting a worn-out globe with the card a new one is obtained. Last month the large lumber required by the Comptrolment Hotel excited suspicion, and inquiry revealed that but fifteen had been needed. The arrest of Nathaniel Chapman, the negro porter, followed, and he confessed, implicating Gray, whom he knew as Gaithers.

It was then learned that for a year past Gray had bribed porters and others for the use of their cards, purchased old lamps by the thousand in New York, for 1 and 2 cents each, which he would then exchange for new ones by means of the cards. As the new globes are worth about 15 cents, his profits were large.

Gray will have a preliminary hearing in New York, and, if held, will be brought to this city for trial.

## GIANT OR ANGEL?

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Albert Grabe, who is not quite three years old, was picked up on the Manhattan side of the unfinished Williamsburgh bridge yesterday. The little fellow had slipped away from his home in Brooklyn and walked across the structure on thin plank work. He told his mother that a giant had helped him across by the plank walk at the middle of the bridge.

## FREE TO ALL HOUSEKEEPERS

The "1900" Ball-Bearing Family Washer  
Saves Time, Money and Worry—Most Perfect.  
Simplest Washer Known—No More Stopping,  
Rubbing, Wearing Out or Boiling of Clothes

## A FAIR AND SQUARE PROPOSITION.

In Order to Prove to the Most Skeptical That the  
1900 BALL-BEARING FAMILY WASHER  
is Unquestionably the Greatest Home Labor-Saving Machine  
Ever Invented, We Will

SEND YOU ONE ABSOLUTELY FREE

Without deposit or advance payment of any kind, FREIGHT PAID, ON 30 DAYS' TRIAL. If you like it, you can pay for it, in cash or on the installment plan, at the end of 30 days. If you don't like it, all you have to do is ship it back to us at OUR EXPENSE. You run no risk, no expense, no obligations whatever.

The 1900 BALL-BEARING WASHER is unquestionably the greatest labor-saving machine ever invented for family use. It is simply used. There are no wheels, paddles, rollers, or complicated machinery. It revolves on BALL-BEARINGS, and washes by the action of the water and the clothes. No strength required; a child can operate it.

No more stopping, rubbing, boiling of clothes. Hot water and soap all that is needed. It will wash LARGE QUANTITIES OF CLOTHING (no matter how soiled) PERFECTLY CLEAN IN SIX MINUTES. Impossible to injure the most delicate fabrics. Saving in wear and tear of clothes, to say nothing of the saving in soap and materials, pays for machine in a short time. Don't be prejudiced. This is entirely different from, and far superior to, any other washing machine ever made.

Read These Convincing Testimonials.

A Day's Wash in 3 Hours. 15 Machinefuls in 4 Hours.

The washer I received from you is the best I ever saw. It will do all you claim for it. I can do the washing in three or four hours, where it took a whole day to do it. We have ten boys and three girls, and I can judge from that that we have large washings. Myself and daughter would not part with this machine for the world. We live on a farm.  
Mrs. Levi H. Harrison.  
Greasy-Overalls Washed Clean.  
San Francisco, Cal.

I received the washing machine in good order on the 15th inst. My wife had saved three weeks' washing to try it. She commenced washing at 7 o'clock, and at 11 o'clock she had finished. It would have taken two days to do all this work the old way; and the washing was done clean. Greasy-Overalls which I use in the engine room could not have been done better in a steam laundry. She would not part with the washer if she could not get another like it, if she was offered \$100.  
Yours truly, Chas. Blum, Marine Engineer,  
1006 Channing Way, West Berkeley, Cal.

Costs nothing to try. Sent to anyone absolutely FREE for a trial of 30 days. We pay freight both ways. No money required in advance. Send for book and particulars to THE "1900" WASHING MACHINE CO., 52 E. Chicago St., Binghamton, N. Y.  
References: FIRST NATIONAL BANK, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

## WHAT WORKINGMEN PAY FOR LIVING EXPENSES

Has Increased 16.1 Per Cent.  
Since 1896.

REPRESENTS 2,567 FAMILIES

Food Prices Lowest in 1896, Highest in  
1902, as Shown by the  
Statistics.

The cost of living of workingmen in the United States has increased about 16.1 per cent since 1896, announces the Bureau of Labor in a bulletin just issued. This conclusion has been reached after a careful examination of the living expenses of 2,567 families distributed through thirty-three States.

The average increase for the year 1901 of the 2,567 families was \$27.19 and the average expenditure was \$768.54. The average expenditures for food amounted to 42.4 per cent of the average expenditure for all purposes. The table shows that the 2,567 families consisted on an average of 5.37 persons, or seven-tenths above the average of private families in the United States, as shown by the census of 1900.

Price of Food.  
A table of the relative retail prices of food covering a period of ten years shows that the cost of food, considered as a whole, reached its highest point in 1902, the average for that year being 10.9 per cent, about the average for the ten year period 1890-1900.

Compared with 1896, the year of lowest prices, the cost of food in 1902 showed an increase of 16.1 per cent.

Other Expenses.  
These figures point to the conclusion that the increase in the other expenses, except those which by their nature are not affected by the rise and fall of prices, was about the same as the increase in the cost of food.

This report assumes, of course, the purchase of the same articles and the same quantities in years of low prices, low wages, and more or less irregular employment, and in years of higher prices, higher wages, and steady employment.

## FIRE IN SCHOOL HOUSE QUICKLY EXTINGUISHED

Harry Beagle, a small boy, was riding his wheel along Rosedale Street northwest, about 8:30 o'clock Thursday night, when he discovered fire in the Webb School at Fifteenth and Rosedale Streets. The lad turned and rode rapidly to the house of No. 10 engine company and gave the alarm. The firemen found the front door of the building unlocked and the fire in the cloakroom of the basement, where the pupils had thrown a quantity of greasy rags, with which they had polished their desks. The damage was slight.

## COMMITTEE TO REVIEW METHODS OF AUDITING

Investigation to Be Made and Changes  
Suggested in Accounting Division of the Treasury.

Secretary Shaw has appointed a committee to investigate the condition of the auditing offices of the Treasury, and to recommend such changes in the present system as may seem advisable. The committee consists of Assistant Secretary Keep and Chief Clerk Hills, of the Treasury, and ex-Assistant Secretary Allen, now a banker of this city.

The step taken by the Secretary is the outgrowth of the report of Messrs. Bonaparte and Conrad, on the postal scandals, in so far as that report may call into question the efficiency of auditing accounts.

The committee will have rather a difficult problem to solve, as it is expected to put the auditing service of the Treasury on such a basis that the officers and employees shall feel free to do their work in an independent and conservative way without being influenced toward laxity for fear of the power of higher officers to harm them, and also without obstructing cases in which no wrong exists. As the men selected for the committee have a thorough knowledge of the workings of the machinery of the department, it is expected they will be able to suggest some practical plans for improvement.

It is understood Mr. Keep will call a meeting of the committee early in the coming week, probably Monday. It is not certain how long the preparation of the report will take, but probably several months.

It is said the appointment of the committee is in accordance with the recommendations of the Conrad and Bonaparte report, which advised that a committee of this kind be named to determine what improvements could be made on the system of auditing.

## BLASTING SHAKES HOUSE, COMPLAINS J. S. FINNEY

The District Commissioners recently received a complaint from Jean S. Finney, of 50 Q Street northeast, stating that the blasting being done by the railroads in the vicinity of Eckington causes his house to tremble, his dishes to rattle, and the cement foundation of his front porch to crack. The matter was referred to the Engineer Department, which reports that the blasting is being done 600 feet from Mr. Finney's residence, and that it is impossible for vibratory motion or shock transmission to be conducted that distance. The trembling and rattling are attributed to other causes and the cracks in the cement are declared to be not of a nature caused by natural processes. Mr. Finney will be so informed.

## HIGH CLASS DRUGGISTS AND — OTHERS.

The better class of druggists, everywhere, are men of scientific attainments and high integrity, who devote their lives to the welfare of their fellow men in supplying the best of remedies and purest medicinal agents of known value, in accordance with physicians' prescriptions and scientific formula. Druggists of the better class manufacture many excellent remedies, but always under original or official names and they never sell false brands, or imitation medicines. They are the men to deal with when in need of anything in their line, which usually includes all standard remedies and corresponding adjuncts of a first-class pharmacy and the finest and best of toilet articles and preparations and many useful accessories and remedial appliances. The earning of a fair living, with the satisfaction which arises from a knowledge of the benefits conferred upon their patrons and assistance to the medical profession, is usually their greatest reward for long years of study and many hours of daily toil. They all know that Syrup of Figs is an excellent laxative remedy and that it gives universal satisfaction, and therefore they are selling many millions of bottles annually to the well informed purchasers of the choicest remedies, and they always take pleasure in handing out the genuine article bearing the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—printed on the front of every package. They know that in cases of colds and headaches attended by biliousness and constipation, or weakness or torpidity of the liver and bowels, arising from irregular habits, indigestion, or over-eating, that there is no other remedy so pleasant, prompt and beneficial in its effects as Syrup of Figs, and they are glad to sell it because it gives universal satisfaction.

Owing to the excellence of Syrup of Figs, the universal satisfaction which it gives and the immense demand for it, imitations have been made, tried and condemned, but there are individual druggists to be found, here and there, who do not maintain the dignity and principles of the profession and whose greed gets the better of their judgment, and who do not hesitate to recommend and try to sell the imitations in order to make a larger profit. Such preparations sometimes have the name—"Syrup of Figs"—or "Fig Syrup" and of some piratical concern, or fictitious fig syrup company, printed on the package, but they never have the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—printed on the front of the package. The imitations should be rejected because they are injurious to the system. In order to sell the imitations they find it necessary to resort to misrepresentation or deception, and whenever a dealer passes off on a customer a preparation under the name of "Syrup of Figs" or "Fig Syrup," which does not bear the full name of the California Fig Syrup Co. printed on the front of the package, he is attempting to deceive and mislead the patron who has been so unfortunate as to enter his establishment, whether it be large or small, for if the dealer resorts to misrepresentation and deception in one case he will do so with other medicinal agents, and in the filling of physicians' prescriptions, and should be avoided by every one who values health and happiness. Knowing that the great majority of druggists are reliable, we supply the immense demand for our excellent remedy entirely through the druggists, of whom it may be purchased everywhere, in original packages only, at the regular price of fifty cents per bottle, but as exceptions exist it is necessary to inform the public of the facts, in order that all may decline or return any imitation which may be sold to them. If it does not bear the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—printed on the front of every package, do not hesitate to return the article and to demand the return of your money, and in future go to one of the better class of druggists who will sell you what you wish and the best of everything in his line at reasonable prices.

## TALK TO THE PEOPLE THROUGH WANT ADS

## TIMES WORD-MAKING CONTEST

FIRST PRIZE, \$100. SECOND PRIZE, \$50. THIRD PRIZE, \$25.  
FOURTH PRIZE, \$15. FIFTH PRIZE, \$10.

Prizes awarded to those making the greatest number of words from the letters in the chart below. No letter must be used more than once. Contest closes December 10, 1903. Send list of words attached to blank under chart in a sealed envelope. Every one paying 50 cents for subscription to the Evening or Sunday Times will be entitled to submit a list of words in competition for the prizes. Do not use names of people or places or foreign words. Make words of one syllable only. Check off each letter as it is used. Words must contain not less than two letters and have a distinct definition.

## HOW MANY WORDS CAN YOU MAKE OUT OF THESE LETTERS?

H O T A G P L I G H T F A P I C K S S P O T G U N A H L I C K R A K E A  
A D G M L R T O P P G I T M O U S E S P I N C U T R A L I N K R U S T J  
C A T U I T O Y W I F E H O U S E I E M O A G R I T L S P I N R O O T R  
H O G G E D B O A T F A T G H T S I N D A Y C A R T F P O O R B O L T C  
M T B O Y E M N A E F A U Z E Y O U M U L E T P I P E P I N K R A T E M  
G I R L E Y E M O O N L T H V I N M I L L H A I L M L O A N M A T E B  
D U S T R I N G T I M E I E V I E W M I S T H A M E A L O O T B A I T Q  
N O S E P N I T R I C K T B A S E B N A I L T W A L L W E L L T A L E P  
F H O U S E T U N E H I T B A L L L T A C K D R I N K T I N T H A I L S  
O P E N B O X M A I L T A B L O O M R U G H A I R H C H A P M A I L Z  
O S H O E D E S K R O W K A C K H E C H A I L E G A Y C H I P B A L E X  
T C O A L I C H A I R E C B R O W N C H A T K I N G B S P I N S A I L L  
S T O N E W N L A N D R O Q U I C K S L O W H E A D L S P A T R A I L N  
B O O K I N D K S U N W E S H O T K S L O T H E L P O S L A T R I P E D  
R A T T R A P O S N D A T F L A G W M A T C H O M E W S L O P P O S T R  
G L A S S B I R D S T A R T R I P A H G A S T O V E L O A D H O S T F  
F A L L F I T S H I P S I W O O D L G U M O S T O N E L I M E T O L L E  
G N S O R T H A N D W I N E T A L K X C O W B L A D E L A T E R O L L T  
C O O N T R E E B U G T I M E D R E S S G R B R A N D L O F T S E A T M  
G L O B E G O A T G R A I N B L O O D A V E G R A T E L A S T L O A N K  
H I D E H I L L P R I M E P R A T E C R A T E C R O W L O N G L O R E R  
H I T C H H O L E H O O K H O O P H O S T M I L K B R K I C K M I N T E  
S O U P H U L L H U M P H U N K K N E E K N O T A I N B U M P B A I L P  
R A I N F U L R K L A P L I N E L U S T V A I N L A W N B O O T B U M P T  
M R A G B S T A N Z P O Q S R A T N P C L Y F G H J I W B D R X T A C R

Address All Communications  
... to ...

Puzzle

Editor,

Times Office,

Washington, D. C.

No. ....

Date .....

To The Washington Times:

I herewith inclose Fifty Cents and one list of words. Send me coupons in this amount and I will deliver them to the boy serving the paper.

No. of words I send is: .....

No. of letters left over: .....

## USE THIS BLANK

Name .....

Address .....

## Answer These Questions:

Do you wish Evening or Sunday edition? .....

Are you being served with the paper now? .....

How do you wish paper served? .....

## DR. KOCH WILL BE HERE TOMORROW!

Consultation and Examination Will Be Free.

Dr. Edward Koch, the inventor of the Koch Lung Cure, will arrive in this city tomorrow morning, and will be at the Koch Lung Cure, 1235 New York Avenue, at 10 o'clock. The doctor asserts that bronchitis of the lungs is often mistaken for consumption. Do not fill the stomach full of medicine, which does more harm than good. The doctor says:  
"Nothing but a direct application of healing vaporized medicine, which is applied only by inhaling them in a vaporized state. The lungs constitute an air cavity, and can be reached medicinally only by medicated air. This treatment was discovered, perfected, and first successfully applied by me. It is the only natural, scientific, and commonsense treatment, ever applied for bronchial consumptive diseases. If it fails nothing else could possibly succeed. But it never does fail, unless mortal injury to the lung arrives in this city before it is applied."  
"I will positively assert that Bronchitis or Catarrhal Consumption can be cured by my healing, oily vapors that reach the seat of the disease, laden as they are, with the Robert Koch germ-killing Tubercule. It can be given at your own house. Send for a book explaining the treatment and giving testimonials of patients cured."  
"After years of careful observation and examining the treatment of eleven hundred cases, I am convinced that fully three-fifths of all deaths charged to consumption are really catarrhal bronchitis, associated with dyspepsia, which is brought on from severe dosing."  
"While I am in Washington I shall be pleased to examine the sputum and consult with any patient free who will call upon me at my office, 1235 New York Avenue."

TWO HUNDRED  
MILLION DOLLARS

OF GOOD AMERICAN  
MONEY TAKEN TO  
EUROPE BY TITLED  
GROOMS OF AMERICAN BRIDES

SEE NEXT

SUNDAY'S TIMES